

KEWALO MAY HAVE DRAIN

Board of Health is Hopeful Again.

(From Saturday's daily.)

If yesterday's proceedings in the Board of Health are any indication, the Kewalo drainage system is to be built immediately, notwithstanding the lack of funds in the public treasury. The committee appointed to confer with Governor Dole and Superintendent Boyd made a favorable report, and though the matter has not been definitely settled yet, the members of the board appeared confident that work on the much needed improvement will begin very shortly.

E. S. Dole reported for the committee, detailing the call made upon the executive and Superintendent of Public Works and stating that those officials had promised to do the best they could to help the work along. He said that negotiations were now pending which would insure the work being commenced soon. Dr. Sloggett thought that there should be no question of delay, that the present sanitary condition of Kewalo nullified all the work the board of Health had been doing in cleansing the city, assisted by the Merchants' Exchange, in the rat crusade and fumigation of the wharves.

Dr. Moore, also a member of the committee, reported that he was of the opinion that the work will be started soon from what he had heard.

E. A. Mott-Smith reported that the government fully realized the necessity of something being done at Kewalo and had given assurances that work would be started.

Dr. Sloggett thought that if the Board of Health would receive a pro rata share of the appropriation, work could be begun immediately, and some progress for the drainage of the district made. "I think there will be no doubt about that," he replied. Mr. Dole, "This is too important a work to be delayed," replied Dr. Sloggett. "It should be commenced immediately."

Dr. Moore stated that the committee had been given to understand that operations would begin at once, and a pro rata share of the appropriation become available immediately. He also called attention to a break in the wall of the Kewalo sewer near the Sanitary Laundry, which he thought, Superintendent Boyd should be notified of. The entire matter was finally put over for a week, in the expectation that some further action would be taken by the Superintendent of Public Works in the meantime.

The request of Wm. Campbell for some concessions in the matter of sewer regulations in a house on Wilder avenue near Keamoku street, was granted.

The report of the Board of Medical Examiners of the successful examination of Dr. D. Nladate, was received, and the issuance of a certificate recommended to Treasurer Wright.

Bids for hides and tallow from the settlement at Molokai were opened and read. The hides were sold to F. F. Porter at six and a half cents per pound, and the tallow to the Honolulu Soap Company for four cents per pound.

President Sloggett called the attention of the board to a custom which he thought was becoming dangerous to public health, the planting of too many shade trees, and the necessity for trimming. He thought that the heavy foliage shut off too much air, and might be responsible for some of the illness. He made the suggestion for the benefit of the public, and not with the hope that the board could or should take any action in the matter. Mr. Dole did not fall in with the suggestion, and said he did not believe we could get too many shade trees in Honolulu. The matter was finally dropped, without any action of any kind.

The president also called the attention of the board to an offer from T. W. Horton to furnish tallow for use in public health, the planting of too many shade trees, and the necessity for trimming. He thought that the heavy foliage shut off too much air, and might be responsible for some of the illness. He made the suggestion for the benefit of the public, and not with the hope that the board could or should take any action in the matter. Mr. Dole did not fall in with the suggestion, and said he did not believe we could get too many shade trees in Honolulu. The matter was finally dropped, without any action of any kind.

The following report of the Plumbing Inspector was submitted:

Honolulu, T. H., Jan. 2, 1901.
Dr. J. E. Pratt,
Executive Officer, Board of Health.

Sir:—Please find herewith statement of the work of this office for the semi-monthly period ending December 31st, 1901:

Number of plans filed, 25.
Number of permits issued, 39.
Number of inspections of plumbing and house sewers, 107.
Number of final certificates issued, 45.
Number of sewer connections made, 11.
Totals for the month of December:
Number of plans filed, 75.
Number of permits issued, 75.
Number of inspections of plumbing and house sewers, 274.
Number of final certificates issued, 124.
Number of sewer connections made, 25.
I hope to be able within a few days to submit for your approval a statement of the amount and character of the work of my office for the past year.

Yours respectfully,
E. G. KEEN,
Inspector of Plumbing and House Sewers.

SEWELL TALKS.

Now He is Urging Congress to Draft Coastwise Shipping Laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Senator Lodge said today that until the Philippines were further along toward self-support there would have to be a tariff between the Islands and the United States, the proceeds of which would go to the islands.

There is no objection in the Senate to applying coastwise laws to the Philippines, providing care is taken not to violate the treaty of Paris. Harold Sewall, former minister to Hawaii, who has inherited his father's big shipping interests, and who is also interested in the American-Hawaiian line, has been urging the application of the coastwise laws to the Philippines. He spoke to a number of Senators on the subject and found no objection. He was advised, however, to consult with Senator Fry, who was a member of the Peace Conference, and would be in a position

NEWS OF THE WATERFRONT

The following is a list of vessels regularly entering Hawaiian ports, together with information pertaining thereto, corrected up to December 31, 1901:

VESSEL	REG.	MASTERS	PLY BETWEEN HONOLULU AND	LINE	AGENTS
Mauna Loa	Steamer	250 A. P. Peterson	Kona and Kauai	U. S. N. Co., Ltd.	U. S. N. Co., Ltd.
W. H. Hall	"	252 F. Peterson	Kauai	"	"
Mikahala	"	253 J. Peterson	"	"	"
Kauai	"	254 W. K. Brum	"	"	"
Silhu	"	255 W. K. Brum	"	"	"
Waiola	"	256 J. S. Green	"	"	"
Waiola	"	257 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	258 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	259 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	260 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	261 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	262 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	263 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	264 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	265 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	266 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	267 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	268 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	269 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	270 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	271 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	272 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	273 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	274 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	275 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	276 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	277 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	278 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	279 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	280 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	281 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	282 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	283 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	284 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	285 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	286 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	287 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	288 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	289 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	290 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	291 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	292 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	293 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	294 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	295 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	296 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	297 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	298 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	299 F. Peterson	"	"	"
Waiola	"	300 F. Peterson	"	"	"

to know how best to frame a bill to extend the coastwise regulations without violating the treaty with Spain. There has been some talk among the Senators on the subject, and the conclusion has practically been reached that an amendment will be offered providing for the extension of the coastwise laws to the Philippines on January 1, 1903, with the provision that article 4 of the treaty of Paris shall be added. This article gives Spanish ships and merchandise the same rights as our own in the Philippines.

DAVIS CHANGES HIS PLANS

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—George A. Davis, attorney and counselor at law, of Honolulu, is going to Washington from here in a few days to have Associate Justice Perry, of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, put on the bench. Davis talked freely to me on the subject of his mission, after I had broached it to him.

I discovered accidentally that Davis' reasons for not returning to Honolulu, December 25, were several. He told me that he intended to defend the rights of certain prisoners in cases to be pleaded by Attorney General Dole for the prosecution. When I pressed him for a plain answer to the question, "Has your Washington trip no political motive?" he finally said:

"I intend to appear before United States Attorney General Knox and ask that Associate Justice Perry, of the supreme bench be compelled to resign his office. Most of the lawyers here to see him deposed. I have heard Cecil Brown speak on the subject. Associate Justice Perry never tried a case as a lawyer, in his life. He gained his position through accidental circumstances. I shall use every effort to have him let out. I have kept my mission secret, as I did not want it discussed in Hawaii."

PRICE OF CANAL FORTY MILLIONS

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—A Washington dispatch to the Record-Herald says: It may be Panama after all. As soon as the holidays are over and Congress returns to town, the battle of the canals is expected to rage with great fury. Nicaragua still has the advantage, but it is not to be permitted to carry off the honors without a struggle. Panama is developing unlooked-for strength.

A private telegram from Paris received here indicates that the new Panama Canal Company is prepared to submit to the United States a definite offer of sale at a value set by the Walker commission—namely \$10,000,000. If the Panama Company does submit such an offer and includes in it all its property of whatever description, there is at least a chance that the strong tide now running in favor of the Nicaragua may be stemmed.

In the Senate a strong Panama party is developing. Influential Senators say privately to your correspondent that they are convinced Panama is the longer odds the better route, and that if any offer to sell at the commission's valuation is received, they declare it will receive favorable attention at the hands of the Senate.

THE PRICE OF PANAMA.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—M. Lampro, Secretary-General of the Panama Canal Company, sailed for New York today on the French line steamer Aquitaine from Havre. He will confer on his arrival in the United States with a number of the Panama Company's American representatives and overtures for the sale of the canal property to the United States will then be renewed.

In view of the doubt existing in the United States regarding the representation of the Panama Canal Company, the correspondent of the Associated Press made inquiries on that subject and is enabled to say that the price will be approximately \$10,000,000. This figure cannot yet be given as the exact one, because the company has not yet come to a definite decision, but it will not be appreciably higher. The Isthmian Commission's full report is now in possession of the Panama company and its valuations will be studied in detail. The report of the directors of the Panama company cabled to the Associated Press December 21st, said:

"We offer to accept as the basis and principal of departure of fresh negotiations the figures and declarations maintained in the Isthmian Commission definitive report."

The estimates come to by such eminent men are not thought to be open to question, though possibly a few items are susceptible to reconsideration and a few matters may remain to be decided, such as a valuation of the company's stock of supplies; but none of these is calculated to modify the gross figure to any extent. The company does not intend to give the slightest ground for any further misunderstanding and believes the definitive price put forward will now be acceptable. With M. Lampro in America, it will not be necessary for the man who is empowered to submit the definitive price to depart from France until later, when the negotiations are under way.

DON'T LIKE OAHU BONDS

Humphreys Again Running Amuck.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The Oahu Railway and Land Co. bonds were questioned as a trust investment by Judge Humphreys yesterday morning. The court stated that if the bonds contained the same provisions as did McBryde and Waiola, he would disallow the investment.

The order was made upon the report of Henry Smith as master in the estate of James Robinson. The inventory showed \$17,000 invested in Oahu bonds and also a note for \$15,000 given by M. P. Robinson, one of the beneficiaries. The court ordered this note taken up at once, saying he would disapprove the investment, and Mr. Robinson replied he had no objection to paying the note.

S. C. Allen, one of the trustees, stated that he did not know whether the Oahu bonds had a clause similar to that of McBryde and Waiola or not. "We will withdraw the investment," continued Mr. Allen. "These railroad bonds in my opinion are the best investment and the safest in the islands."

"The court fails to see," replied Humphreys, "why investments should be made in 6 per cent railroad bonds, or that they are better than individual notes at 8 per cent, secured by fifty per cent property. Lots of money can be obtained at that figure now."

"Yes," responded Mr. Allen, "and such property is always depreciating, until you can't tell what it is worth."

The court reserved its decision until Monday, saying the bonds would be examined in the meantime, remarking that the present form of bond delegated to the majority of bond-holders the authority of the trustee.

NEW TRIAL REFUSED.

Judge Humphreys filed a written decision yesterday denying the motion for a new trial in the case of the Territory vs. Schnack, Juon and Savidge. The court holds that the contention that the verdict is contrary to law and evidence, was not pressed and is not sustained.

Referring to the misconduct of a juror, Nick Peterson, in discussing the case with one Mike Lyons, the court says: "Peterson, upon being examined on his voir dire under oath, stated that his only knowledge of the facts in the case came from reading an article in the Advertiser; that he had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants, and that the article he had read left no impression upon his mind which it would take evidence to remove, and that he could and would render a true and impartial verdict according to the law and the evidence."

The court refers to the affidavit filed by Peterson in which he denies having talked with Mike Lyons, and that the record does not show that Lyons had been summoned as a witness in the case, nor did he testify in the case. The court holds that the positive denial of Peterson is sufficient and refuses to grant the motion for a new trial.

INCOME TAX APPEAL.

The submission of an agreed statement of facts in the appeal of the Oahu Railway and Land Company from the assessment of an income tax was made yesterday in the Supreme Court.

This submission sets out the contract made on Dec. 4, 1898, between B. F. Dillingham and the Minister of the Interior for the construction of a railroad, and also the return made to the assessor. The submission alleges:

"That of the sum of \$900,546.83 gross income of said plaintiff as shown by Schedule A of said return, the sum of \$415,206.89 was income derived from property which defendant admits is fairly necessary to the reasonable construction, maintenance and operation of said railroad, and that the sum of \$207,889.04 was income derived from property which plaintiff admits is not fairly necessary to the maintenance of the road."

"That of the remainder of said gross income, to-wit, the sum of \$52,750.90, the sum of \$31,336.34 was for wharfage collected from vessels not belonging to plaintiff, using the wharves belonging to said plaintiff; the sum of \$5,198.37 was for storage; the sum of \$3,466.19 was received for use of plaintiff's scales; the sum of \$42,700 was a subsidy received from the government."

The paragraph in the company's charter providing that no taxes shall be levied for twenty years upon property necessary to maintenance and construction is set out.

Plaintiff claims that under the law and the terms of the aforesaid contract it is wholly exempt from the payment of any tax upon its income under act 20 of the session laws of 1901. Defendant claims that plaintiff is liable to taxation upon its entire net income over and above the deductions allowed by the terms of said act 20 of the session laws of 1901 and enumerated in Schedule "B" of said Exhibit "A."

An adjudication is requested upon the following questions:

1.—Is the plaintiff wholly exempt from taxation on its income?
2.—Is the plaintiff exempt from taxation on so much of its income as is derived from property fairly necessary to the reasonable construction, maintenance and operation of its road?
3.—Is the plaintiff exempt from taxation on so much of its income as is derived from wharfage, storage, scales or subsidy as set forth in paragraph four of this submission?
4.—Is the plaintiff liable to taxation upon its entire net income.

In reply to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's request, Lord Rosebery refuses to ally himself with the Liberal party.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

Which is Better? — To Try an Experiment, of

Profit By a Honolulu Citizen's

Experience?

Something new is an experiment. Must be proven to be as represented. Be successful at home or you doubt it.

The manufacturer's statement is not convincing proof of merit. But the endorsement of friends is. Now, supposing you had a weak back.

A lame, or aching one. Would you experiment on it? You will read of many so-called cures.

But they come from far-away places. It's different when the endorsement comes from home. Always remember.

Home endorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Mr. H. S. Swinton, of this city, says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills always have the picture of a leaf on the wrapper. In asking for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills ask for the kind which cured Mr. Swinton, and see that the leaf is on the wrapper.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

B Y AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Anna Kamelamelua Alua (w.) vs. Alua (ch.).—Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Maui, or his deputy, or any constable in the Territory of Hawaii:

You are commanded to summon Alua (ch.), of Hana, Island of Maui, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, and appear before the said Circuit Court at the June term thereof, to be held at Wailuku, Island of Maui, on Wednesday, the 23 day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Anna Kamelamelua Alua (w.), plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed libel for divorce.

And have you then there this writ, with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. J. W. Kalua, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit, at Wailuku, Island of Maui, this 30th day of November, 1901.

(Signed) JAS. N. K. KEOLA, Clerk, Second Circuit Court.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original summons issued in said cause, and that at the December term, 1901, of the Second Circuit Court, Territory of Hawaii, the court ordered publication of the same, and a continuance of said cause until the next June term, 1902, of said court.

JAS. N. K. KEOLA, Clerk.
Lahaina, Maui, December 13, 1901.
2342—Dec. 17, 24, 31; Jan. 7, 14, 21.

ODD THROG OF EVANGELS

Japanese Church Members Parade With Lanterns and a Megaphone.

A curious throng of Japanese boys and girls, and a few young men and women, carrying Japanese lanterns hoisted on sticks, long white banners with huge black characters inscribed thereon, and a leader armed with a megaphone, made a motley scene upon the downtown streets last evening. Two processions of Japanese evangelists started from the Japanese church on Nuuanu street at 7 o'clock and paraded the streets, singing hymns set to the music of "Marching Through Georgia," and calling upon sinners to forsake their ways and attend the religious meeting of the church. One band went out on Beretania street, to Alapai street, and the other went into the section of town on the Ewa side of Nuuanu stream. The curious assemblage of paraders did not fail to attract attention, and passersby stopped to watch the sight and listen to the leader exhort them to follow the streaming banners and the singers, who certainly were possessed of lusty lungs.

The procession which went out on Beretania street was composed of about forty boys of tender years, each of whom carried a lantern, wore a white cap with black visor, followed by about a dozen small girls dressed in white, also carrying lanterns. Behind these were a few women, the rear being composed of a few white persons interested in religious work among the Japanese. The leader, the Rev. Mr. Kimura, an evangelist lately arrived here from San Francisco, led the band, stopping them occasionally to shout, through his megaphone, both in Japanese and English. The tune of "Marching Through Georgia" was sung almost continuously, the refrain being carried by one section of the paraders, and then by another, throughout the march.

At 8 o'clock the two processions met at the church, the banners and lanterns were arranged on both sides of the approach to the church door, and followed by a large number of Japanese, the enterprising evangelists entered the edifice and listened to the exhortations of the leader.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 28.—The battleship Missouri was successfully launched at 11:12 a. m.